THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1837.

PROVENDER OF THE SOUTH.

In looking over the *Charleston Mercury*, some days since, we were very sensibly struck by two facts contained therein. Under the shipping list head, we saw the arrival of a ship announced from Havre, France, with several thousand bales of *Hay* on board, and in the prices current, we noticed the price of hay set down at $2¼ per hundred. It seems to us that the necessity for importing hay, from any quarter, should not exist in an agricultural community so enlightened as that of South Carolina, nor should the price of an article of such necessary consumption as it is, be so exorbitantly high. We have seen it stated that many of the artificial grasses, owing to the intensity of the summer's heat, do not thrive in that region. However this may be, we think by proper attention to the subject, that much of this difficulty might be obviated. In our climate, the experience of agriculturists justify the opinion, that *clover* requires the protection of shade the first season, and hence it is that it is sown either with oats, or barley, on winter grain in the spring, or in the corn-fields in the summer. Now, if shade is so essential to the preservation of this grass in this quarter, would it not be an easy matter to find a substitute in oats, for the wheat, rye and barley farther south, where the temperature is so much more intense. This practice might be introduced, where a crop of that grain was not an object. A half bushel of oats to the acre, sown over a clover field in the spring, and again at midsummer, would afford all necessary protection of shade, which that grass would require; the *first* body of oats straw would add to be quantity, and improve the quality of the clover hay, while the *second* would shield it from the injurious effects of the rays of the summer's sun, and dying and falling on the soil in winter, would tend to meliorate its condition, and add to the growth and luxuriance of the clover the ensuing spring.

Timothy, it appears to us, if sown in that region in September, would flourish and prove a valuable acquisition to the planters, and should it require protection from the sun the following season, it could find it in the oats, sown as we have described above.

The Orchard grass, though it makes a light hay, is a most excellent provender for cattle, and when mixed with clover and the tall meadow oats, would, we feel assured, stand well through the most scorching period to which it would be subjected in a Carolina sky.

The *Guinea grass* too, would be found a valuable acquisition there; native as it is of a hot climate, its transition from Jamaica, where it has become acclimated, to South Carolina, would be but to translate it from one genial climate to another; however, we are aware that its culture would be no novelty, as it was grown there many years since, and we doubt not, is to be found there yet, in the possession of some of her patriotic and intelligent sons. The late Mr. H. Laurens, did at one time cultivate it successfully, and if we recollect aright, wrote strongly in its commendation.

It is, as every one acquainted with it must know, a most productive grass; might be cut four or five times in a season, and would doubtless yield ten tons of hay to the acre, per annum.

But why should South Carolinians pay $2¼ per hundred for hay, or import it from France, or any where else, when they have such an ample resource, in the *Gama grass*. This luxuriant and productive grass is a native of the south; for it has been found from Virginia to the Mississippi, and if it be only entitled to a tithe of the credit awarded to it, is eminently worthy of southern culture. Several distinguished gentlemen have tested its value by actual cultivation, and all who have done so, speak of it in terms of the most decided approbation. Among them we would mention Dr. Magoffin, of Alabama, who gave to its culture all that zeal and intelligence coul require, and who satisfactorily proved that it might be cut every thirty days, from May until frost, and that upwards of 64 tons of hay could be raised on an acre in one year. This great product cannot be expected to be realized unless much labor and the best cultivation be given to it; but if it would yield the half or third of this, would it not be entitled to every possible attention that could be bestowed upon it?—This grass is already cultivated in South Carolina, and if only a few acres on each plantation were devoted to its growth, we venture the assertion that no necessity for importations of hay would exist there three years from the present time, nor would the exorbitant price of hay longer operate as a tax upon other productions.

WORK FOR MARCH.

ON THE FARM.

The spring opened upon us on Wednesday last, with an aspect full of threatening: the morning was cloudy, the wind from the north-east, and though not high, it blew shrewdly and coldly. The lowering terminated for the day by a slight, coyish spitting of snow, when the atmosphere cleared up a little, though still charged with an eager air. Thursday morning was the fellow of its successor, with this exception—it only *threatened*, until past meridian—but its forbearance was of fleeting duration, merely while it could gather up its resources, and develope its strength; for by half past 8 o'clock, it commenced snowing in earnest, which continued nearly throughout the night, and even now, Friday morning, while I am writing this, its flakes are descending. Thus has the three first days of March given us quite a respectable snow, being we think, fully two inches deep. If, however, there be any virtue in the old and oft repeated adage, we may derive consolation even from this cheerless and austere commencement, in the hope that it may be succeeded by a season of mildness; for it is not those who are most boisterous in the onset, that possess that power of forbearance—that capacity to endure peril and encounter danger, which render them formidable enemies. We have seen in our day ma-

ny a fellow,—who from his noise might be taken for a very Sampson in prowess—whose hoarse and dissonant denunciations sounded more like the roaring of a *lion*, than the articulations of the human voice—compelled by the stern rebuke of a cool, firm, and determined opponent, to lower his notes until they resembled the plaintive moans of a sick *lamb*. But whether the moral of the adage be realized in the present instance or not, it is most certain, that during the brief career of March, *much, very much*, must be accomplished by the agriculturist if he desires to reap a harvest that will reward his toils, gratify his ambition, or entitle him to be esteemed an exemplar for his neighbors. In the operations of farming, as in every other business, to *begin right*, is one-half the battle; therefore, every one who would wish to see his exertions crowned with success, should lose no time in placing himself in a position to deserve it. Let all then, with integrity of purpose, and unflinching determination, resolve to leave nothing to be performed tomorrow, which can be done to-day, but rather seek to be in advance of time, and trust not to contingencies, which at best are but deceptive, serving only to mar the hopes of the sanguine, and disappoint the calculations of the more sedate and reflecting. We speak feelingly upon this subject, having, in our small way, suffered by delays which our judgment told us were wrong, but which from necessity we were compelled to endure; for however well appointed in laborers one may be, it is oft as difficult to infuse into those around you that *moral* feeling which should influence the employed, to act for the employer, as for themselves, as it would be by an invocation to bring "spirits from the vasty deep." By the bye, though it is not exactly the work of March, yet as we have been forced into this train of thinking, we might as well speak out at once;—for though prudence might dictate silence on a subject, rendered delicate by circumstances, it is not the less true, that most of the hands which one hires, care more about *killing time*, than acting honestly by their employers. A sturdy fellow with a pair of shoulkers as broad as *Cyclops*, arms sinewy and muscular as those of Vulcan, will think no more of eating your bread and meat, and idling away his time, than if your object in employing him was really to afford him an opportunity to pick your pocket. We have before us several letters from correspondents complaining of the utter worthlessness of a large portion of hireling farm hands, and asking us whether there be no remedy for the evil? Our experience is too limited to prescribe for a *disease*, if we may so term it, so widely spread, and so *contagious*; we believe it would be a subject worthy of a premium: but until the *panacea* shall have been discovered, we think that neighborhoods would find it to their interest, as it certainly is their duty, to put every *faithless laborer* under the ban of proscription: let him who defrauds his employer out of a portion of his labor, be forthwith discharged and proclaimed by communication from one neighbor to another, as an idler and cheat, and refused employment by all. Such an arrangement would interfere with the rights and interests of none entitled to sympathy, or worthy of confidence, and would soon work out a corrective of the evil complained of; for the alternative presented them would be—"*work or starve*"—and what better work than this could be commenced in this goodly month of winds, when so much should be done, and when the penalty of its non-performance is fraught with so much evil.

Turning from the subject of hired labor, let us proceed to the discussion of those topics connected with the culture of the farm.

Sowing of Grass Seeds—Such farmers and planters as may not have put in their grass seeds last autumn should do so as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For *clover*, there is but one opinion as to the superiority of spring sowing, and although many give the preference to sowing timothy seed in August, still there are those, whose opinions are worthy of consideration, that advocate the practice of setting it in spring on the growing wheat or rye: so also, indeed, with respect to almost every other of the artificial grasses.

If you intend to sow *clover* seed alone on your grain fields, you should not think of seeding less than from 12 to 16 pounds to the acre.

Timothy, if sown alone, should be in the proportion of from 2 to 2½ gallons of seed to the acre.

Rye Grass alone 2 bushels to the acre.

If *Clover* and *Timothy* be sown together, from 10 to 12 lbs. of the former seed and a peck of the latter would not be found too much.

If you purpose carrying your mixture still further, sow 10 lbs. of clover seed, 6 quarts of timothy, ½ bushel of herd's grass to the acre,—or

Of *clover* 8 lbs., *orchard grass* 1 bushel, *tall meadow oat* 1 bushel, and *herds* grass ½ bushel.

In Europe the following is in many districts a popular mixture, 2 bushels of *rye grass* seed, and from 12 to 20 lbs. of *clover* seed to the acre.

It is usual to sow the orchard and tall meadow oat in early autumn, but there is no question that they would succeed now. The orchard grass should be moistened with water and permitted to remain so for a day before sowing.

Whatever grass seeds you sow on your winter grain, be sure to pass a light harrow, and roller over them. You need not apprehend any injury to your grain, for although some roots may be dragged out, you will be more than remunerated by the addition you will receive from the tillering of the branches of the plants which will be imbedded in the soil during the process. That the grass seed will derive advantage from being thus securely placed beneath the soil, common sense and reason both concur in affirming. They will be much more likely to escape destruction from birds than if left upon the surface; they will vegetate with greater certainty, and being well fixed in the earth, their roots will be much better able to withstand the droughts of summer and the frosts of winter. We need not say that the operation of harrowing and rolling should be performed when the ground is in a state to bear the treading of the horse without injury, as it will strike the intelligent reader that if done when the ground is *wet*, much injury will result to the grain.

Lucerne—Those who may feel disposed to try their fortune with this valuable grass, can do so as soon as the ground is relieved from the frost and dampness. It should be sown on a dry rich soil, which had been previously well cleaned. From 16 to 20 quarts of seed should be sown. It may be put in with the spring barley and oats. In England and Scotland it is frequently cut four times in a season.

Oats—The earlier, after the frost is out of the ground, that you get your oats in, the better, and if you can possibly spare them, from your other crops, a portion of manure, do so; for you may rest assured, notwithstanding custom has allotted them to grow on the poorest part of the farm, unaided by nutritious substances of any kind, they would be all the better of a dressing of something calculated to urge them forward. It is to be sure in the general by no means a profitable crop, but then it is a most necessary one, and, therefore, should find favor. But should there be no manure to spare, do, if you can, give the soil an extra ploughing, and thus in part atone for your neglectful culture. We often hear farmers complaining of the degeneracy of, and the falling off of this grain in weight, and may not this be accounted for in the fact, that they are generally grown on the very poorest spots that are to be found, and left to grope their way to maturity in the best way they can.

Two or 2½ bushels to the acre is the proper

quantity of seed. They should be well harrowed in.

Potatoes—Should the weather admit of it, you should get in your *early potatoes* from the middle to the latter end of this month. But you should not dream of reaping a good crop unless you are liberal in your bestowal of labor and manure in the preparation of the soil. Your ground should have a southern exposure, and either be a good soil naturally, or be made so by art. It should be thoroughly and deeply ploughed and harrowed; then strike your rows about 27 or 30 inches apart, place your sets about 10 inches distant from each other, throw in your rows a goodly portion of unfermented stable manure, then cover them with the soil, either by running a furrow on either side, or by hand-hoeing. In either event, no *clods* should be permitted to come in contact with the sets. As soon as there is the least indication that the potatoes are coming up, run the harrow crosswise the rows; when the potatoes are up two or three inches, plough a furrow on either side from the potatoes; this must be replaced by throwing the furrow back again. This process will greatly improve the tilth of the soil, and thereby afford the young potato plants an additional chance of moving onward in their growth. After the furrow is thrown back, the rows should be gone over with a hand-hoe, cleaned of all weeds, and so regulated as neither to retain too much moisture, nor to present a surface that would easily suffer by drought. In two or three weeks more another ploughing and hoeing will be necessary; for it is important to keep the ground stirred and clean. This second ploughing however should not be so near to the plants in the rows as the former; and after this, the *cultivator* instead of the plough must be used to complete the work in about two or three weeks, which will be determined by the advance of weeds, and the wants of the potatoes.

Carrots and Parsnips.—As soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground, you may begin to sow the seeds of these roots, for field culture, and thence up to the 1st of May, the sooner they are in the larger will be their yield, and as they are alike excellent as food for man and beast, we have always been surprised that comparatively so few were raised. An acre, well prepared and cultivated, in suitable soil, will yield from 500 to 600 bushels, which would be sufficient to keep four cows fully to their milk during the winter.

Manure.—Carry out your manure to your fields in which you intend to use it. If you intend to top-dress your meadows, or growing crops of grain, the sooner that is done the better, taking the precaution never to let your wagons or carts go on either when the ground is soft.

Lime.—If you intend to use any this season, it is time you had made your arrangements for procuring or burning it. If intended to be used on your meadows, the sooner the better it is spread thereon; if on your corn ground, you cannot get it on too early, as it should receive sufficient ploughings to thoroughly incorporate it with the soil.

Ashes—Do not omit to provide yourself with a sufficient quantity of this delightful substance; to give your corn plants a dressing, however trifling the quantity applied, it will speak out most eloquently.

Fences—See to your fences and have them thoroughly repaired, and thus secure yourself against the inroads of stock of all kinds.

Tools and Implements—These must be examined and put in order,—and in fact at this critical period of the year, the farmer should have his eyes on the search in every direction.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If you desire to have your table spread with early vegetables, those grateful accompaniments of well cooked viands, prepare yourself without delay a hot-bed, and sow your seeds as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg-plant, cucumbers, &c. Have you the frames? If you have them not, get a couple of window frames with the glass in them, fix yourself up a box, (the back elevated to about twice the height of the front,) to fit your sashes, then prepare your hot-bed, by simply separating the grosser parts of your horse-dung and putting it in to the depth of about four feet: this must be permitted to remain for some time to go through its more violent heatings, when about 4 inches of good mould should be put on in a dry state; upon which, sow your seed. Over your glass you must throw a matting of straw at night, and always in falling weather. If the middle of the day be fine, the matting must be taken off and the sash raised to give ventilation.

If you have no window frames, make a hot-bed on a southern border well protected from the wind. It can be done very readily. Dig out the earth, the length required, a spit deep, put in fresh horse dung to the depth of 6 inches, then throw on the earth that had been previously dug out, rake it fine: take stakes with prongs, and drive in back and front, about a foot higher than the bed, place poles from stake to stake, then cover these with a thick layer of corn-stalks, then put on leaves or straw an inch or two thick, and top the whole with pine brushes. At night, or in bad weather, you should cover this bed with a straw matting, which should extend in front so as to reach the ground. On this bed sow your different kinds of seeds, and rude though it be, it will afford you as many plants as you may require.

We have given above, two very simple modes of making a hot-bed, and shall now copy from M'Mahon his plan of one. He says, in speaking of the

FRAMES:

Large frames ought to be made of inch and half or rather two inch plank, of the best yellow pine, 9 ft. 2 in. long, 4 feet 10 in. wide, as high again in the back as in the front, to give the top a due slope to the sun and a proper declivity to carry off the wet when covered with glass lights, to move off and on occasionally; every joint ought to be tongued, the better to prevent the admission of cold air into, or emission of warm air out of the bed, but in such manner as the gardener may think proper. The back and front are to be nailed to corner posts, so as to admit the ends to fit in neatly, which ends are to be made fast to the posts by iron bolts keyed in the inside, for the greater facility of taking the frame asunder when necessary; each end must be made one inch and a half higher than the back and front, so as that one-half its thickness may be grooved out on the inside, for the sash to rest and slide on, and the other half left for its support on the inside; when finished give it two or three good coats of paint before you use it, and with a little care and an annual painting, it may last you twenty years.

These frames will take three lights of three feet wide each, each light containing five rows of glass frames, six inches by four, over lapping one another about half an inch, which of all other sizes is the most preferable, on account of their cheapness in the first place, the closeness of their lap, their general strength and trifling expense of their repairs; however each person will suit his own convenience as to the size of the glass. Where the sashes when laid on the fame meet, a piece of pine about 3½ inches broad and near two thick, should run from back to front morticed into each, for their support, and for them to slide on; in the centre of which, as well as in the ends of the frame, it will be well to make a groove, 5-8ths of an inch wide and near a quarter of an inch deep, rounded at bottom to receive and carry off any wet which may work down between the sashes.

METHOD OF MAKING A HOT BED.

Provide the requisite supply of good horse stable dung, consisting of that formed of the moist stable litter and dunging of the horses together, choosing that which is moderately fresh, moist and full of heat—always preferring that which is of lively, warm, steamy quality, and of which take the long and short together as it occurs, in proper quality as above. If the dung is rank it would be proper to prepare it a little to an improved state, more successful for that purpose, by forking the whole up into a heap, mixing it well together, and let it thus remain eight or ten days to ferment equally, and for the rank steam and fierce heat to transpire.

Choose a place on which to make your hot bed in a dry sheltered part of the garden, open to the morning and south sun: it may be made either wholly on the surface of the ground or in a shallow trench, of from 6 to 12 inches deep and 4 or 5 feet wide, according to the frame: if made on the surface, which is the most eligible, as it affords an opportunity of lining the sides of the bed with fresh horse dung, quite down to the bottom, to augment the heat when it declines, and also prevents wet from settling about the bottom of the bed, as often happens when made in a

trench, which chills the dung and causes the heat to soon decay.

Then according to the size of the frame, mark out the dimensions of the bed, either on the ground or with 4 stakes, making an allowance for it to be about 4 or 5 inches wider than the frame each way: this done, begin to make the bed accordingly, observing to shake and mix the dung well as you lay it on the bed, but I would not advise treading it; for a bed which is trodden hard will not work so kindly, and be more liable to burn than that which is suffered to settle gradually itself: proceed in this manner until the bed has arrived at the height of 4 feet, which will not be too much, making an allowance for its settling 6 or 8 inches, or more, in a week or fortnight's time; and as soon as finished, let the frame and glass be put on: keep them close till the heat comes up, then raise the glass behind that the steam may pass away.

The next thing to be observed is about earthing the bed, in which to sow the seed, and for which occasion should have a proper supply of rich, light, dry earth, or compost, ready at this season, under some airy dry shed or hovel, covered at top to keep out rain, that the earth may be properly dry; for if too moist or wet at the time, it would prove greatly detrimental both to the growth of the seed and young plants, as well as be very apt to cake and burn at bottom next to the dung, by the strong heat of the bed: three or four days after the bed is made prepare to earth it, observing previously if it has settled unequally to take off the frame and glasses, and level any inequalities; make the surface smooth, put on the frame again, and then lay therein as much of the above mentioned earth as will cover the whole top surface of the bed about 3 or 4 inches thick. In too or three days you may sow your seeds, after which put on the lights or glasses close, but when the steam rises copiously give it vent by raising one corner of the upper end of the lights half an inch. Cover the glasses of the hot bed every evening an hour before sunset, if mild weather, earlier if bad, with garden mats, uncover them every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. The plants should have air every day.

This we deem all sufficient to enable the farmer to manage his hot-bed successfully, and for the subsequent treatment of it we shall leave that to his own judgment and that of his gardener.

If you are disposed to encounter the trouble—and it is nothing compared with the value of the luxuries you may enjoy—you may raise early cucumbers, lettuce, melons of all kinds, cauliflowers, and all other tender vegetables in your hot-bed for transplantation, and thus as it were anticipate nature in her usual annual gift of those delicious luxuries.

Cabbages—Sow all the early varieties of cabbage seed, and by the time the earth is warm enough to receive the plants into its bosom in the open air, they will be ready to be removed thither, and if judiciously managed in setting out and after culture, they will head nearly as soon as those which were placed out last autumn.

General crop of Cabbage.—Towards the latter end of this month, you may sow with decided advantage, the flat Dutch, Drumhead, large English Savoy and indeed all the different varieties of Cabbage. When sown early, you have a better chance of availing yourself of a good season to transplant them, the plants have longer time to grow in, and will attain a much larger size than if sown late.

Peas.—As soon as the frost leaves the ground, you may put in all sorts of early peas, and if planted at intervals of a week or two throughout the spring, you may secure a continuous succession of this delightful vegetable, either for the table or market.

The soil most suitable for peas, is a light sandy loam, tho' they will grow well in any ground except it be in a stiff tenacious cold clay. From 3 to 4 feet is a good distance for the rows to be apart, the peas to be dropped about 4 inches asunder. Generous manuring tends not only to increase their quality of product, but to accelerate the maturing of the pea family. The peas should be stuck before the plants throw out runners.

Windsor Beans.—All of this tribe of vegetables may very safely be planted in open culture after the 20th of this month.

Hysop, Sea Kale, Garlic, Artichokes, Fennel, Rhubarb or pie plant, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Carrots, Parsnips, small Salading of all kinds, Celery, Onions, Beet, Leeks, Shives, Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Broccole, and Asparagus seeds, should now be sown and planted.

Asparagus.—Your asparagus beds should be forked and dressed the latter end of this month. In forking be especially careful to stir and loosen every part of your beds, and equally so not to go deep enough to wound the crowns of the roots.

If you desire to make new plantations of this vegetable, you may with perfect safety put out your plants as soon as the ground is rid of the effects of the winters frosts.

Turnips.—If you desire to have early turnips for your table, sow the seed any time after the 20th of this month.

All the fruit trees in your garden may now be advantageously trimmed and pruned—so also your gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes; the cuttings taken from the three last should be planted out to form the material for future plantations of these excellent and healthful fruits.—Let the ground be thoroughly stirred around the old bushes.

Figs.—This is the best month for planting out fig trees, or for setting out cuttings, layers or suckers from them.

Grapes.—The earlier after the frost is out of the ground that you transplant vines, or put out your cutlings the better, for it is important that they each start in their growth with the earliest vegetating power of the earth in spring.

Rose, Snow-ball, Lilac, and all other bushes of the flowering tribes should be set out as early this month as possible.

As soon as the plants in your strawberry beds push through the earth, the beds should receive a dressing. Clear out all the weeds, decayed leaves, and old runners: loosen the earth around the plants, and apply some rich mould about them, digging it in so as to prevent a loss from evaporation or washing.

IN THE ORCHARD.

All the different kinds of fruit trees which have not been pruned, should undergo that operation as speedily as possible, and the wounds should be immediately covered with M'Mahon's medicated tar, or some other mixture competent to effect the same object; this tar is thus made and compounded:—

Take 1-2 oz. Corrosive Sublimate, reduced to a fine powder, and 1-2 gill of gin or spirit. Put these into an earthen pipkin, stir them well until the sublimate is dissolved; then *gradually* add three pints of tar into this mixture until the whole is thoroughly incorporated, when a half pound of finely pounded chalk to give the tar an adhesive property must also be added.

This composition, says M'Mahon, will be found eminently useful, as no worm of any kind, can live near its influence, and no evil whatever, will arise to the trees from its poisonous quality; it yields to the growth of the bark, and affords a comfortable protection to the parts against the effects or the weather.

Young apple, peach, plumb, apricot, pear, cherry, and indeed all kinds of trees, and shrubs, whether fruit or ornamental, may be set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The same excellent author further advises, that you should examine your fruit trees, particularly the peaches, and if annoyed by worms either in their trunks or branches, about the surface of the ground and a little under, pick out as many as you can with a sharp pointed knife, and with as little injury to the bark as possible; scrape off all the gum that appears on the stem or branches, and wash all these parts, and any other that you suspect to be infested with these insects, or their embryos, with a solution made by dissolving 1 drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of gin, which when dissolved must be incorporated with 4 quarts of water,—after which dress the wounded parts with the medicated tar described above.

[From the Centreville Times.]

THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Editor.—Any man, who will take the trouble to consider for a moment, will be convinced that in a few years hence the Eastern Shore of Maryland (if not the whole State) will be ruined and depopulated, unless some plan shall be adopted to prevent the rapid emigration which is now going on. Persons owning slaves, who have no scruple of conscience upon the subject, tempted by the high prices offered for them, are sending them off in droves, or removing with them to the South. Our young men of education and business habits are allured to the South and West by the encouragement offered them of soon realizing fortunes. Our laboring and enterprising men with families are also removing to the West, where they are taught to believe their industry will be better rewarded. By a recent law of this state, all negroes thereafter manumitted must leave the State or go again into bondage. All negroes sentenced to the Penitentiary for the most trifling offences after they have served out their time or have been pardoned by the Governor, are compelled to leave the State within 60 days or be sold. The Colonization Society is holding out the most powerful inducements for

the free negroes to go to Africa, and the great public works going on in our country, offer great encouragement to them to leave our shore. By these different means, a continual drain is kept up, taking off yearly, hundreds and probably thousands of our population. The reported unhealthiness of our climate deters enterprising and working men from filling up the places thus made vacant. Besides the uncertainty of our crops and the worn-out soil of many of our lands seem to hold out no inducements for strangers to come in, or for our industrious citizens to remain. This being the case, it becomes the landholders to look about themselves and to prepare for those evils, which must soon occur, unless some preventive can be applied. Land must depreciate in value as soon as there shall not be a sufficient number of laborers to till it. Poor land will of course be abandoned and left out of cultivation in ten years hence, or in twenty years at the most, if things continue to go on as they are now going on, thousands of acres of land will be turned out as commons, and many widows and children, whose husbands and fathers have toiled hard to procure for them a home and a support, will be beggared and ruined. Who that has any regard for the place of his nativity, and is unwilling to abandon the graves of his fathers and dearest friends, does not feel a wish to avert this melancholy state of things?

Humanity and religion point out a course which might be adopted to remedy some of the existing evils, but as their dictates are too often unheeded, or smothered by avarice and the love of money, I will not urge them on this occasion —but will suggest other remedies for the consideration of my fellw citizens, which under the blessings of Divine Providence, may partially succeed in saving our shore from being forsaken. Before making any suggestions, however, I will premise that no people can be long happy or prosperous, who are deaf to the appeals of humanity and christianity, and who suffer silver and gold to stifle the whispers of conscience. The first remedy I would propose is that our farmers should divide their farms into small fields and improve them. This would prevent the necessity for many labourers. The other parts of their farms should be appropriated to grazing and the raising of stock, and their meadow lands should be cleared up to afford hay for the winter. Attention should also be paid to the planting of peach and apple orchards, not for the purpose of making brandy, that destroyer of the families who use it—but for the furnishing of food for cattle and hogs. Our farmers should also turn their thoughts to the raising of mangold wurtzel, cymblins, pumpkins and Ruta Baga, which a small piece of land may be made to produce a great quantity of feed for stock. Beef and pork will always command a good price at our public works, or in our large cities. In addition to these things, they should turn their attention to the raising of beets and manufacturing sugar and molasses from them, thereby securing to their families not only these useful, wholesome and cheapest article of diet, but at the same time affording to their stock the most nutritious and fattening food. The beet grows finely in our land and the expenses of cultivation are trifling. It is affirmed also by writers upon the subject, that the culture of the beet improves the land.

Another subject which should deeply interest our agriculturists, is the making of silk. No man who will read carefully on this subject can fail to be convinced that the making of silk is destined to be a source of incalculable wealth to this nation. Every farmer without interfering at all with his other pursuits, may in two or three years make from five hundred to one thousand dollars annually, from those parts of his farm which are now uncultivated, because they are poor or occupied by fences. The mulberry upon which the silk worms feed, makes excellent hedges. Any one who wishes to inform himself upon this branch of business, is advised to purchase Roberts' Silk Manual, which can be had in Baltimore for fifty cents, and to take the Silk Culturist, a paper published by the executive committee of the Harford county Silk Company, edited by F. G. Comstock at Hartford, Connecticut, and which comes out monthly at fifty cents per year. The Silk culture on a large scale promises not only a good profit for the capital employed, but will afford a decent support to hundreds of women and children, who would otherwise suffer or be dependent upon charity. I am aware that these projects will be considered visionary by those who have not investigated the subject; and so was the introduction of the cultivation of cotton estimated in former years.—Men of the first intelligence in these states (and among the rest the Honorable Daniel Webster) are entering into the silk culture with spirit, and many other of our most intelligent citizens are forming companies for the cultivation of the Beet and the making of sugar. The Queen Ann's county Silk company, which commenced the planting of trees the last spring, expect to feed six hundred thousand silk worms, the next season. Should they succeed, these worms would make 200 lbs. silk, which at the minimum price of raw silk, would bring eight hundred dollars. Say they make only half that sum, they would be more than paid in one year for their outlay for trees, and will probably have from fifty to one hundred thousand trees for use the succeeding season. The soil and climate of the Eastern Shore are admirably adapted to the raising of mulberry trees, and the rearing of silk worms. Should the silk business and the making of sugar succeed well (as I have no doubt they will) there will be no inducements for our citizens to seek other homes. Poor and high land is said to produce the best silk. Women and children are capable of gathering leaves, feeding the worms and reeling the silk.—In N. York I have been credibly informed that two daughters of a farmer did all the house work of a large family, and cleared upwards of four hundred dollars each s year, by feeding silk worms and making silk. It is true it takes good land to raise the beet; but a very small portion will yield a great quantity of beets and consequently of sugar and molasses. The remains of the beet after extracting the sugar and molasses afford excellent food for fattening cattle or for milch cows. It has lately been asserted very confidently that after the extraction of the sugar, a quantity of potash can be obtained from the beet, which promises to yield also great profit to the manufacturer.

It is deeply to be regretted that we cannot keep up agricultural societies on our shore. The present state of things calls loudly upon every man who expects to live here, [and who does not wish to do so if he can] to turn his attention to our present condition and prospects, and to make vigorous efforts to prevent our lands from being abandoned. Who will be disposed to purchase land, which he sees no prospect of cultivating or renting out after a few years?

If some influential farmers would move in the matter, I feel assured that a general sense of the necessity of the case would prompt the other farmers to unite in any feasible project to advance the general interest. Before I close I would most respectfully propose that meetings be held in every county to petition congress not to remove the duty on foreign grain, except in cases of scarcity. These reflections are hastily thrown out for the consideration of Eastern Shoremen by A FARMER.

Queen Ann's County, Jan. 20.

EXTRACTION OF BEET SUGAR.

Cleaning.

The first processes to which the beets are subjected are to clean them of the earth and gravel which may be left adhering to them, and of the small filaments and the parts of the neck attached to it. This is the object of the cleaning, which is done in the following manner. A woman with a very sharp knife, the blade of which is about two inches long and two or three broad, cuts off the radicles, takes up the parts of the neck which have been left in the beheading, and scrapes the root lengthwise, to clear it of the earth. When the beet is too large to be fixed upon the rasp, the operator splits it lengthwise and divides it into two or more pieces. Two women, accustomed to the work, cut and clean three thousand roots when small, and double when they are larger. The loss of weight by the cleaning is about six to seven per cent. of the gross weight.

Washing.

The factories which can command a sufficient supply of water, commonly make a washing follow this operation of cleansing. The washing is economically done in a large cylindrical box, the circumference of which is formed with slats of wood at intervals of an inch and a half. This cylinder is enclosed in a cistern full of water.—About two quintals of beets are put in at a time, and they are perfectly washed by some turns of the machine. This washing is not indispensable, only when it is omitted more care must be given to the cleansing of the beets. For if it were done negligently, and any earth were left attached to the roots, the teeth of the rasp would be injured. The only use of washing is to give the beets to the rasp in the best condition for it.

The pulpy roots are, properly speaking, spongy masses, the holes or cellules of which are filled with juice. The spongy tissue, which commonly makes but three or four per cent. of the weight of the root, is wholly composed of parenchyme or woody fibre. Compression merely, however strong we may suppose it, is not sufficient to break this tissue and extract the liquid

matters contained in it. To effect this, it must necessarily be subjected to the action of a machine which shall cut it up, and open the greatest possible number of these cellules. Experiments have in fact shown that the greatest pressure will not obtain more than 40 or 50 per cent. of the juices of beets, whilst the pulp obtained, by the action of the rasp on these roots furnishes from 75 to 80 per cent.

Rasping of Beets.

The mode which was first thought of to facilitate the best division of the beet was to boil it. This also was the same M. Archard had invented, who, after having boiled the beets in vapor and reduced them to paste, tried to express them. But the minute division of the pulp,which was nothing but a clear paste, presented another inconvenience. It was then impossible to separate the juice from the parenchyme, this passing through the bags in which the paste was enclosed to be submitted to the press. It was therefore necessary to return to rasping the raw root.

The apparatus, which, in the factories of beet sugar, and in those of the feculae of potatoes, bear the name of rasps are composed of a plane surface, cylindrical or conical, according to the particular disposition of the apparatus,armed with rows of teeth set perpendicularly. The surface, revolving on an axis, receives from a moving power a very rapid rotary motion,by which means it tears the substances subjected to its action.—In some cylindrical machines the swiftness is so great that it makes 800 revolutions in a minute.

The form of these rasps and disposition of the blades is very various. The teeth are sometimes placed on the inner, sometimes on the outer surface. When the surface is cylindrical, we give it a horizontal position; when its form is conical, the axis or the cone is vertical.

The object that we must endeavor to obtain in the rasp is the greatest possible division of the beet; for the more perfect this division is the more juice is obtained, and of consequence more sugar, in a given quantity of roots. But it is also necessary that this operation be executed in a short time, and by the waste of the least power. Among all the rasps which have been tried hitherto, those which seem to unite in the greatest degree these different advantages and which we ought particularly to mention are those of M. M. Burette, Thierry, Molard, Jr. and Odobbel.

The rasp of Mr. Burette, uniting to perfection of work, a great simplicity and a moderate cost, which makes it suited to small establishments—the price being but 400 francs, we will give a short account of it borrowed from the report made on this machine, by M. Pajot Descharmhs, in the name of the committee on the mechaine arts.

"A solid stick of oak, oblong, mounted on four legs, supported above and below by traverses,constitutes the frame which bears the different parts of the new mechanism nearly all disposed on the length of the upper traverses. These parts are composed of a cylindor of wood, suitably prepared; it is 18 inches diamater, and eight inches broad, and armed on the circumference with 80 teeth 7 inches long. The axis of the cylinder bears at one end an iron pinion furnished with 16 teeth,which fit into those of a wheel, also of iron, having 120 teeth. A handle 18 inches long is placed at each end of the axis of this last wheel. Under this cylinder is placed a sort of box, inclined so as to send back the pulp obtained into a trough used as a recipient. On the same end of the stick, and before the circumference of this cylinder, is added, on a moveable centre, a sort of wooden flyer which receives from the axis of the pinion, and, by the aid of a see-saw, a traversing motion to and fro, in such a way that the space between the cylinder and this flyer for the passage of the substance to be rasped is alternately closed and open. The opening always is limited by a small bar, on which the flyer in its recoil is stayed. All the parts of the machine which are without the stick are covered with a box surmounted by a hopper capable of containing at least a quintal. By this machine the contact of the beet with the rasp is effected very quickly, without any splashing or waste.

Expression of the Sugar.

The beets reduced to a pulp by the action of the rasp must be then pressed, to separate the liquid part from the pulp or vegetable fibre. To this end they are put under a press. Any kind of press may be employed for this purpose.—Thus in these labors it often happens that one and the same press is issued for the pulp of the beet and the produce of the vineyard. However, the object in submitting the pulp of the beets to the press being to extract the greatest quantity possible of the juices they contain, it is necessary to subject them to considerable power of pressure, which it is hardly permitted to hope for with such an apparatus.

The presses most generally used are strong screw presses which only differ from the wine presses in being constructed with more care.—These machines are too well known to make a detailed description necessary.

We have tried a cylinder press of M. Lauvergnat, which has also been adopted in some factories. It is composed of two superposed cylinders. They are in a plane slightly inclined. The lower cylinder is cast-iron with a wrought iron axis. The upper cylinder is wood, its axis also of iron. These two axes turn in copper pads, which are moveable in a vertical direction, in order to be able to close the upper cylinder more or less on the lower one by two compressing screws. These cylinders receive a movement equal, and in opposite directions. Between the two cylinders is placed a cloth without end,made of strong canvas. This cloth is extended over several points of the machine by four wooden rollers, which keep it in place, and one of them is so disposed that it supports one part in a horizontal position. On this part of the cloth the substances about to undergo the compression, come, by passing through the cylinders. For this purpose, a box without bottom is placed on the horizontal part of the cloth, designed to receive the matter to be pressed. Beneath the cylinders, is a second box or tray, into which the expressed juice flows. The pulp thus enters one side of the cylinders and goes out at the other. exhausted of its liquid. This machine, which on the whole is very ingenious, has the disadvantage of not pressing the paste sufficiently to extract all the liquid; so that the pulp must be submitted to a second pressure under a screw press. This happens for the reason that the cylinders cannot be closed upon one another but to a certain point. If they are too near, but a small portion of pulp passes, very thin, which makes the operation much too long.

Some manufacturers have used the double press of M. Isnard. In this kind of press, the screw, instead of being vertical, is placed horizontally. At each end of this screw is fixed a plate, against which it is supported. The nut is in the middle of the screw, which receives a recilinear motion to and fro, in such manner that when loosed from one plate it exercises a pressure on the opposite one. The position of the screw, and that of the matter to be pressed, render the working of this machine very convenient. It produces otherwise but a moderate effect, and seems to be generally given up.

Of all the methods to obtain a strong pressure, the most effectual is,doubtless the hydraulic press, which, as is well known, is founded on the hydrostatic principle, so that a pressure exerted of a liquid is transmitted through the whole mass with a force equal to that on the surface. We will give an idea of the manner in which the application of this principle is made to the hydraulic press.

To make this explanation more easy, we will imagine two hollow vertical cylinders of very different sizes, communicating with one another by any means whatever. A moveable stopper, which we suppose to have the form of a solid cylinder, enters into the larger cylinder, exactly fitting it. In the interior of the small one is a piston, having an arm of a lever. If, the two cylinders being full of water, a pressure is exerted by means of the arm of the lever and the piston on the surface of the fluid in the small cylinder, this pressure will be transmitted to the fluid of the larger, increased in proportion to the volume of the two cylinders. Thus, if the contents of the larger cylinder is one hundred times that of the small, the pressure on the surface of the first will be one hundred times that which was exerted on the other. This being well understood, it is easy to calculate the action of a hydraulic press.—If the two cylinders being full, a new quantity of water is made to enter by means of a small forcing pump put in play by the same lever which gives the pressure to the small piston, this water, pressing from all sides, will raise the moveable stopper in the large cylinder which raises to the upper part of the plate of the press.

This kind of press, which offers great advantages, has been adopted in all the factories where considerable pressure is required.

Whatever press, in fine, any one has at its disposal, one of the most important points is, that it work quick, and that the interval between the rasping and the pressure should be the shortest possible, so that the juice should not undergo any change.

The pulp, in order to be passed through the press, is enclosed in bags of strong cloth, but not too close for the liquid to escape easily; for if it should not escape, the bags would break under the pressure. The dimensions of these bags is to be determined by that of the press, leaving

an excess of length sufficient for the fold that is to form the bag. The quantity of pulp put into each bag should be such as to form, when spread, a bed not exceeding an inch and a half or two inches thick. For this, a workman after having put the pulp in the bag, bears it on a hurdle of ozier placed on a tray, there, with his hands he spreads this pulp in a bed in the inside of the bag, the end of which open below, he fills with it.—He places a hurdle on it, and above a second bag which he disposes like the preceding. When he has thus formed a pile of ten bags, a second workman raises it, and places it on the plate of the press. When the press has received its quota of twenty or thirty bags, varying according to its height, it is put in play.

We give to the whole of the bags which are put to the press, and which should be the same at each time, the name of a set of bags. Thus there are many sets, and some bags for change, in case of accident.

While one set is in the press, the workmen prepare another, in order that there may be no interruption in the labor. The tray on which they are arranged is designed to receive the juice that flows from the pulp when it is spread in a bed on the bags. The hurdles rest on two traverses of wood placed parallel on the length of the tray, in the direction of its breadth.

By the effect of the pressure, the juice running out of all parts, falls on the plate, and thence is conducted by a gutter into a reservoir of wood lined with copper. As it is necessary that the pressure should be made gradually, a single workman at first works the press, a second, third, and so on, coming successively to join him, to produce the greatest pressure. Then they leave the press, which, after remaining a quarter of an hour, is loosed, the bags taken out, and carried to the place destined to receive the pulp, where they are emptied, turned and beaten, in order to detach the matter adhering to them.

The bags and the hurdles should be washed at least every twelve hours with boiling water, to which should be added a little salt of soda. It should be the same also with the trays, the plates of the press, and generally all the utensils used in the operations above described. The washing of these should be done with cold lime water.—In some factories where the screw press is used, they are accustomed to slack the press, to put the bags below, to remove the pulp, and then to subject it to a second pressure. This is intended to supply the defect of power, which cannot be otherwise obtained by these presses.

With a hydraulic press, capable of receiving each time thirty bags of twenty-two inches long, and fifteen broad, filled each with an inch and a half thick, the whole weight being about 800 pounds, may be made in twelve hours, ten or twelve pressings, which at the rate of 70 parts of juice for 100 of pulp, will produce from 2,800 to 3,000 litres* of juice.

*Litre is a French measure, which, under the new system of measures, supplants the old pint. A litre of juice would be two pounds, by the above calculation.

Agriculture was the first, and should ever be the most esteemed of all pursuits.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

We have read with unmingled feelings of pleasure and pride, the reports made to the government of Maryland upon these subjects by professor *Ducatel*, and *J. H. Alexander*, Esq. As a Marylander, bound to the state of our birth by every tie which render her prosperity dear to our heart, and glorying in any thing conducing to the development of her resources, we confess we arose from the perusal of these able reports, impressed with the profoundest sense of gratitude to the wise counsels, by which these surveys were projected, and the liberal policy by which they have been carried on and conducted. And while we thus indulge in feelings of patriotic delight, at the vast sources of wealth unfolded to the people of Maryland, we would express the hope, that no evil spirit of false economy, may pervade the minds of the present Legislature, to arrest the completion of those good works, so auspiciously begun. To stop their further progress, would be an act so suicidal, so fraught with ruin, so unjust to those parts of the state which have not been already explored, that we cannot for a moment get our own consent to believe, that any man worthy of the representative trust, could seriously contemplate a measure so destructive to the well grounded hopes, and so repulsive to the feelings of enlightened patriotism. What is economy, but the judicious expenditure of money? And shall we now, in the midst of a great public work, in which every landholder, nay, every citizen, of the state, is deeply concerned, shut the doors of the treasury, and leave the beautiful structure which is at once to be the monument of Maryland's pride, and the precurser to her greatness, half finished, to moulder in ruins, and be the index that shall point the finger of scorn to the instability and weakness of her statesmen? Heaven forbid that so short-sighted and culpable a policy should so far obtrude itself upon our law-givers, as to produce a result so disastrous to the welfare of this good old commonwealth.

Looking at the geological survey of Calvert County, viewing the immense deposites of calcareous manures which has been so clearly pointed out, and justly appreciating the countless benefits they are calculated to confer upon the agricultural interests, we are free to declare that, if nothing else had been achieved by professor Ducatel, and his enlightened associate, the survey of that county alone, is worth to the state ten thousand times more than all the money which has been expended upon both of the surveys. And when we reflect upon the great mass of geological and topographical information, which the labors of these gentlemen have brought to light, in almost every county of the state—when we consider the value of those priceless beds of marl, in all its forms, oyster shells, coal, iron ore, and other minerals, which professor Ducatel's skill has designated and rendered available—when we view the innumerable lights which Mr. Alexander has thrown upon the geography and topography of the state—the clearness with which he has developed the practicability of various plans of internal improvement, as an individual, we must be indulged in the expression of the opinion, that their labors have been of more intrinsic value to the state, than those of any other gentleman since Maryland assumed the right of independent government.

Before we close this paragraph, the occasion seems to require, that we should state, that, as Maryland *set the example* of this great work, her pride and honor are both pledged to carry it into complete and perfect execution: following her lead, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana and Michigan,* and we believe some other states, have already, or are about to adopt similar measures. Can we then, without a violation of that comity due from one state to another, retrace our steps, when so near the fruition of our most sanguine hopes? We say NO—emphatically, NO!!

*Michigan has just appropriated *thirty thousand dollars* for a *geological survey.*

We trust the Legislature of Maryland will not rise without doing something *effective* for the agricultural interest—duty and self preservation, so strongly point to prompt action, that we deem an argument on this point superfluous, and shall content ourself with the simple indication of our wishes as above expressed.

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,
March 7. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

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Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	— —
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 50
Corn, yellow,	bushel	92	95
White,	"	90	92
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18¼	20
Louisiana 20a21–Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 37	10 37½
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	10 37	10 73½
" " wagon price,	"	10	10 25
City Mills, super	"	10 00	10 25
Do extra	"	10 25	10 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	10 50
Rye,	"	7 25	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 62
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 25	4 00
Orchard,	"	—	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	62	65
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	—	2 30
Red, best	"	2 20	2 25
inferior,	"	1 25	1 75
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	— —
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42 45	26 28
One half do.	"	38 42	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 38	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

JUST received and in fine order, 15,000 GAMA GRASS ROOTS This grass is particularly adapted for soiling, bears cutting every fifteen days, and of course the product is immense. Price per 100 roots, $2.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

mh 7 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	—	15
Middlings, do	"	—	15
Assorted, country,	"	—	14
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
Cider,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	—	2
Chop Rye,	"	—	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	¼a1
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	½	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2¼a3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
		New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	¼a
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York State,	2½a3
Chambersburg,	1	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	New Hampshire,	2a2½
York,	¼a	Maine,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	North Carolina,	3¼a4
Do. [over 5]	¼a½	South Carolina,	3¼a4
Michigan Banks,	6a	Georgia,	3¼a4
Canadian do.	6a	New Orleans	6

SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be *proved breeders*. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law *strictly prohibited*; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomez last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from $1,000 to $1,500 each, *if immediately applied for*, but i not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price $500.

Also, several fine Jennets, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn Bull, purchased at Col. Powel's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a *perfect* pedigree. Price $300. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,

Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,

feb 28—4t Philadelphia.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now opening a superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, growth of 1836. The most prominent seeds received and for sale are—

250 bushels Garden PEAS, of various sorts.
150 do Dwarf and Pole BEANS.
2000 lbs. CABBAGE SEEDS,

among which are Scotch Early York, a superior cabbage; Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Savoy, Early Bullocksheart, Early French, &c.

250 lbs. CUCUMBER SEED, of various sorts, including Keene's fine long green, white spined, &c.

1500 lbs. Mason's scarlet short top RADISH SEED; yellow turnip, long white, and every other variety of Radish.

1000 lbs. Mangel wurtzel, French Sugar and Table BEET SEED.

50 lbs. Kale Seed of verious sorts
200 " Carrot Seed for table and field
30 " Lettuce Seed, several finest kind
250 " Onion Seed
300 " Ruta Baga Seed

Also, Tart Rhubarb Seed, Tomato, Egg Plant, Squash, Salsafy, Spinach, Okra, Leek, Celery, Endive, &c. &c.

FIELD SEEDS—English Perennial Rye Grass Seed; Lawn Grass; yellow and scarlet Trefoil; Lucerne; English and American Oats; Huskless Oats; Gama Grass Roots and Seed, early and late Potatoes; 10 kinds Corn, best early and late sorts; Albany field and Cow Peas; Clover Seed; Timothy; Herd Grass; Millet; Orchard Grass; Buckwheat; and in short every other Seed, Tool or Implement appertaining to the want of the farmer and gardner.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

March 7. Light, near Pratt street wharf.

A BARGAIN.

☞ For sale a Devon cow with her third calf. The calf is a *male*, a few weeks old. The cow is a perfect model of her beautiful breed, and both warranted pure. Any gentleman wishing to obtain this excellent strain of English cattle cheaply, will do well to make early application to the subscriber. Price of cow and calf, $95.

Apply to EWD. P. ROBERTS,

March 7. Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt-street,

Has now finished several of the above machines.- The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete,	$100
Do exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle,	60
For applying the machinery to a common cart	45
For the machinery alone	40

Including the patent fee in each case. fe 28 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two papers. Notes of solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

SETH WHALEN, P. M.

Feb. 1837—2S Whalen's store, New York.

FOR SALE,

A half Durham and half Devon Bull, 4 years old of fine model and size. As his owner has no use for him he would be sold a bargain. Apply to the editor. no 15